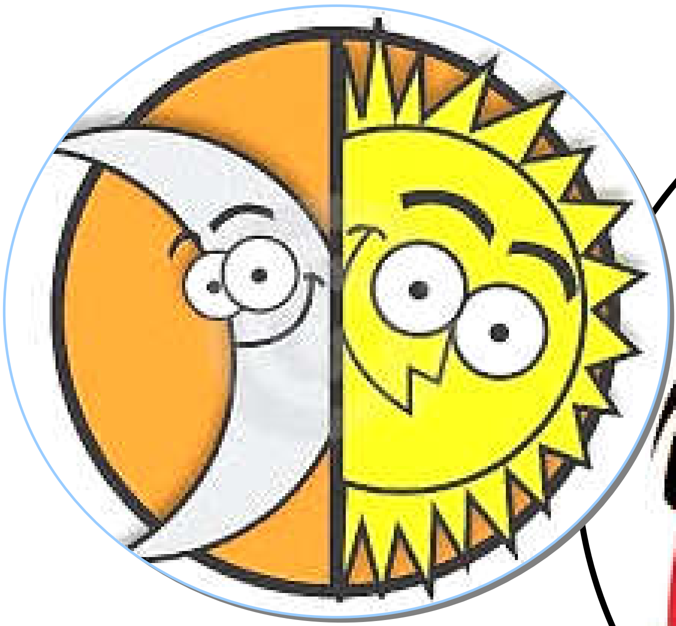

In English

شمس وقمر

3rd PREP

Exam Night

Prepared & Edited By

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المهارات اللغوية

فى محطة القطار

- Buying / Booking a train ticket — شراء / حجز تذكرة قطـــار

١ ـ لطلب حجز تذكرة قطار نستخدم:

1- Can I book a (single / return) ticket to (اسم مدينة) , please?

Ex. - Can I book a return ticket to Alexandria, please?
- Sure. / Certainly. بالتأكيد

٢ ـ للاستفسار عن درجة القطار المفضلة نستخدم:

2- Would you like first or second class?

EX. - Would you like first class or economy?
- I'd like first class.

٣ ـ لـمعرفة المدة التي يستغرقها القطار نستخدم:

3- How long does (نوع القطار) take?

EX. - How long does the express train take?
- It takes two hours to reach its destination.

٤ـ للسؤال عن ثمن / سعر التذكرة نستخدم:

4- How much is (نوع التذكرة) , please?

EX. - How much is the single ticket, please?
- It's twenty nine pounds.

٥ـ لـمعرفة الرصيف الذي يتحرك منه القطار نستخدم:

5- Could you tell me which platform (نوع القطار) leaves from?

EX. - Could you tell me which platform the stopping train leaves from?
- It leaves from platform 2.

التوصية والندم

- Expressing past recommendations — التعبير عن توصيات في الـمـاضــي

- I think you should have + P.P. .... ١ – أعتقد أنه كان ينبغى أن

Ex. – I think you should have tried the pizza last night.

- You shouldn't have + P.P .... ٢ – كان ينبغي عليك ألا

EX. – You shouldn't have drunk so much coffee yesterday.

- Explaining a choice in the past : — إيضاح أختيار (شيء ما) في الـــماضـــي

١ـ حقاً لا أريد أن . إنها ليست...

- I really didn't want to + inf ... It's not + (adj)

EX. – I really didn't want to try cigarettes. It's not healthy.

- I wasn't interested, thanks ٢ـ لست مهتماً ، شكراً .

Expressing regret in the past : — التعبير عن الندم (لفعل ما) في الـــمـــاضي

١ـ حقا كان لا ينبغي على أن ..... لأن ...

- I really shouldn't have + P.P..... because ....

EX. – I really shouldn't have tried that cigarette because it's very dangerous.

التعبير عن الرأي بقوة

. Making opinions stronger : — أبداء الرأي بـــقوة

لإعطاء قوة وتأكيد على الآراء نستخدم إحدى الكلمات التالية قبل الصفة:

extremely للغاية / *very* جداً / *really* حقـاً /*quite* إلي حد ما

- Cairo is **extremely** crowded.
- The match is **really** exciting.
- Giza is a **very** big City.
- I don't mind pizza. I'm **quite** interested in it.

السؤال بطريقة مهذبة

- Asking polite questions : — توجيــه الأسئلة بطريقــة مهذبـــة

- Could you please explain to me why ....? هل من الممكن أن توضح لي لـمـاذا ...؟
  - Could you please explain to me why *there isn't life on the others planets*?
- I wonder if you could tell me ...... أتساءل لو بالإمكان أن تخبرني..
  - I wonder if you could tell me *how many moons turn around Jupiter*.
- I'd like to know if .... أود أن أعرف إذا .....
  - I'd like to know if *you like your job*.
- Do you think we could .... ? هل تعتقد أننا يمكننا ...؟
  - Do you think we could *travel and visit Mars one day*?

طلب وأعطاء الرأي

- Asking for opinions: — طلب الرأي

- What do you think of ...? ما رأيك في ..؟ / ماذا تعتقد عن ....؟
  - What do you think of *the new Suez canal* ?
- How do you feel about ...? ما هو شعورك تجاه...؟
  - How do you feel about *the new dam in Ethiopia* ?
- (جملة رأيك) . + Do you agree? هل تتفق مع ذلك..؟
  - Egypt was a great country in the past. *Do you agree* ?

Giving Opinion : — أعطاء الرأي

- In my opinion, Mr. Waleed is wonderful. من رأيي ....
- I think that Egypt will be a great country in 2030. أعتقد أن ..

الموافقة ورفض الرأي

- Expressing agreement: — للتعبير عن الـموافقة في الرأي

- That's (**exactly**) how I feel. هذا ما أشعر به تماماً
- You have a point there. هذا ما أشعر به تماماً
- I agree with you. أتفق معك في الرأي.
- I couldn't agree with you more.= *I totally agree with you*.

Expressing disagreement — للتعبير عن عدم الإتفاق في الرأي

- I'm afraid I (**totally**) disagree. أخشى أن لا أوافق (تماماً)
- I feel (**completely**) the opposite. أشعر (تماما) عكس ذلك .

تشجيع الناس على الحديث

- Encouraging people to continue speaking: — تشجيع الناس على الاستمرار في الحديث

- - Great! What else does it say? عظيم ! ماذا تقول أيضاً؟
- - Really? Go on. حقاً ؟ استمر .
- - How wonderful! Tell me more. يا له من شيء رائع ! أخبرني المزيد.
- - Then what happened? ثم ماذا حدث ؟
- - What happened after that? ماذا حدث بعد ذلك ؟

سماع أخبار سارة أو سيئة

- Responding to news — الاستجابة لســماع الأخبـــار

١ـ عند سماع الأخبار السارة / الجيدة / الـمدهشة :

- How wonderful ! يا له من شيء رائع
- I'm very happy to hear that ! أنا سعيد جداً لسماع ذلك!
- Really ? I can't believe it ! حقاً ، لا استطيع أن أصدق ذلك !

٢ـ عند سماع الأخبار السئية :

- Oh dear! وأسفاه
- Oh no! I'm sorry to hear that! ياه! حزين لسماع ذلك!
- How terrible ! يا له من شيء فظيع !

أعطاء تواريخ غير مؤكدة

- Giving dates you are not sure of — إعطـــاء التواريخ عند عدم التـــاكد...

1- اسم الشيء / الحدث + lived about + تاريخ / رقم
- Dinosaurs **lived about** 65 million years ago.

2- We think that + اسم الشيء / الحدث + first lived maybe + تاريخ / رقم
- **We think that** people **first lived maybe** 250,000 years ago.

3- I'm going to talk to you about + اسم الـشيء / الحـدث [that/who] lived almost + تاريخ / رقم
- **I'm going to talk to you about** some people **who lived almost** 8,000 years ago.

4- In around + سنة , (اسم الشيء / الحدث) + جملة
- **In around** 8,000 BCE, **people** began farming in Africa.

التعبير عن الإرتياح أو الفرح

- Showing relief — التعبير عن الارتيـــاح

- Phew ! تعبير يستخدم كرد فعل عند زوال خطر أو الارتياح من عمل شيء .
- What a relief ! يا لها من راحـــة !
- Thank goodness for that ! حمداً لله على هذا !

- Showing excitement — التعبير عن الشعور بالإثـــارة

- Great ! I can't wait ! عظيم ! لا استطيع أن أنتظر !
- I'm looking forward to that ! أتطلع إلي ذلك !

Black Beauty

By : Anna Sewell (1820 – 1878)

يجب فهم شخصيات القصة للتوصيل، عبر بأسلوك وفهمك عن السؤال، واستخدم زمن الـماضي البسيط ، خاصة أسئلة التفكير النقدي (*Critical Thinking*)

Characters الشخصيات

• Earl Smythe	1- He bought Beauty from Squire Gordon. 2- Earlshall park was more modern and comfortable. 3- After the fall, He sold Beauty to A man in Bath. 4- He sent Beauty on a train.
• Lady Smythe	1- She was Earl Smythe's wife. 2- She loved the latest fashion. 3- The latest fashion for horses was reins 4- Ginger and Beauty hated the reins 5- The reins hurt the horses very much
• Lady Anne	1- She was Earl Symthe's daughter. 2- She liked to ride Beauty around the park with her brother.
• York	1- He was Earl Symthe's helper. 2- He didn't liked the reins but he couldn't do anything to make Lady Smythe stop loving the latest fashion. 3- He suggested A man in Bath to buy Black Beauty.
• A Man in Bath	1- He was hiring horses for people. 2- Some people were bad drivers. Others were good drivers. 3- One of them admired Black Beauty and suggested it to Mr. Barry. 4- He asked the owner if Mr. Barry could buy Black Beauty.
• Mr. Barry	1- He's a businessman. 2- Black Beauty's owner in Bath. 3- He bought it because his doctor advised him to ride a horse to be healthy. 4- His friend who was a farmer advised him to watch his helper when he saw Beauty looked weak and different. 6- His Helper was a thief and Mr. Barry called the police to arrest him. 5- He sold Beauty after the experience. 6- He sent it to the market of horses.
• Filcher	1- He's Mr. Barry helper. 2- He stole Black Beauty's food. 3- He gave the food to his rabbits and then sold them at the market.
• Jerry Barker	1- He's a kind taxi driver in London. 2- He felt Beauty's legs gently and spoke softly to him. 3- He bought it for 24 pounds. 4- He refused an extra pound to go faster to the station. He said that an extra pound wouldn't be useful when the horse became tired and didn't work. 5- He helped the young woman and her son. He took her to the hospital and refused to take the two men. 6- The rich man made him waiting outside in cold. He became ill and his doctor advised him not to be a taxi driver anymore. 7- He was the best owner Beauty ever had. 8- His family were really happy.

• Polly	1- She was Jerry's wife. 2- She gave Beauty good food and water 3- She sent to Mrs. Fowler to find a job to her husband.
• Harry • Dolly	1- They're Jerry's children. 2- Harry was eight. He was hard working. He gave Beauty food and helped his father brush Black Beauty. 3- Dolly was twelve. She was a shy girl. She asked her father if Beauty was a gentle horse.
• Mr. Grant	1- He was the owner of taxi business. 2- He studied Beauty as if he wanted to buy him. He said that Beauty would do well for Jerry.
• Mrs. Fowler	1- She was a wealthy woman . 2- She had a house in the country. 3- She found a job for Jerry 4- She gave him and his family a cottage to live in.
• Skinner	1- He bought Beauty from Jerry. 2- He was a bad taxi driver. 3- He didn't give Beauty enough food to eat. He worked seven days a week. 4- He only cared about the money not his horse. 5- He didn't gave Beauty his breakfast and made him carry a lot of luggage. 6- Beauty fell down he was going to die. 7- Skinner sent Beauty to the market to sell him because the vet said that Beauty needed to rest .
• Mr. Thoroughgood	1- He's an old farmer. 2- He didn't want to buy Beauty at first because he thought that Beauty was old and weak. He could pull a carriage or run faster. 3- The seller said that Beauty was good and just needed good food. 4- He gave Beauty good food and took care of him. In the spring, Beauty became well again and could work. 5- He offered Beauty to word for Miss Blomefield.
• Willie	1- He is Mr. Thoroughgood's grandson. 2- He also wanted to buy Black Beauty because he was handsome.
• Miss Blomefield	1- She lived in the country. 2- She lived with her two sisters. 3- She thought that Beauty couldn't do many things. She noticed that Beauty's knees aren't well.
• Joe Green	1- He became a young man. 2- He recognised Beauty when he saw him. He said that he was the young boy who worked for Squire Gordon.

The horses الخيـــــــــول

• Black Beauty	The black horse who tells the story.
• Ginger	1- Black Beauty's friend, who has had a difficult past. 2- She began to kick at Earlshall park because of the reins. 3- Beauty met her again. She looked so different. She was not strong. She was hit hard by the men to go faster.
• Lizzie	A young horse at Earlshall Park.
• Captain	1- The horse who works with Black Beauty, driving taxis. 2- He pulled the carriage in the morning.

القواعد

Future Forms — Grammar — أشكال المستقبل

1 Will + inf. فعل مصدر

- تستخدم (will) لعمل تنبؤ بالمستقبل ـ اتخاذ قرار سريع ـ وعد ـ تهديد ـ حقيقة :

- I will be 18 next year. (حقيقة)
- I think it will rain tomorrow. (تنبؤ)
- I'll call you when I arrive at the hotel. (وعد)
- I will buy you a car when you succeed. (وعد)
- The door is knocked. I'll open it. (قرار سريع)

- لاحظ أن (المستقبل البسيط) يستخدم مع هذه التعبيرات:

I believe / I feel sure / Perhaps / I expect / I'm sure / I think / I don't think
I wonder / probably / I suppose / I hope / definitely

- There is a good film on TV about science fiction. I think you will enjoy it.
- I expect Mariam will pass the test. She is clever. (السمات ليست دليل)
- I don't think Ahmed will leave the country.
- It will probably rain tomorrow.

2 [am/ is / are] + going to + inf. فعل مصدر

- تستخدم (going to) لعمل تنبؤ بناء على حقيقة أو دليل في الوقت الحاضر ـ تخطيط أو نية لفعل شيء :

- There are a lot of clouds in the sky. It's *going to* rain. (تنبؤ بدليل)
- I listened to the weather forecast. It's *going to* rain. (تنبؤ بدليل)

- لاحظ أن (going to) تأتي مع أفعال مثل : want - decided - planned - intended

- Sarah wants to buy a new car so she is going to save a lot of money. (تخطيط)
- We are going to buy a new house next year. My father intended to do that. (نيه)
- Watch out! You are going to break the vase.
- The chair is broken. You are going to fall.

3 The present simple tense: زمن المضارع البسيط

- يستخدم (المضارع البسيط) للتعبير عن أحداث وأماكن ومواصلات تسير طبقاً لجدول مواعيد محدد:

- The train *leaves* at 9 p.m.
- What time *does* your bus *arrive* on Saturday?
- The plane *arrives* at 6 o'clock.
- The final exams *take place in* next June.
- When does the film start?
- The episode *starts* at 7.00 p.m. tonight.
- The library *closes* at four o'clock. Choose a book quickly, please.
- Tomorrow *is* Friday. Look at the calendar. (نتيجة)

4 The present continuous: زمن المضارع المستمر

- يستخدم (المضارع المستمر) للتعبير عن أشياء تم الترتيب والتجهيز بالفعل لها لفعلها في المستقبل:

- I'*m doing* a science test next Monday. Mr. Waleed has already prepared a test.
- Our class *is visiting* a museum tomorrow. The school arranged for that.
- We are taking the sleeper train to Aswan tonight. We have got the tickets.
- I am leaving the office at 11 o'clock. I have permission.
- We have arranged everything. We are giving a family party tomorrow.
- I have bought our tickets. We are watching the match on the stadium next Friday.

- لاحظ أن (المضارع المستمر) يستخدم أفعال مثل:

arranged - prepared - have permission - has/ have + (P.P) جملة مضارع تام - this evening

Grammar

Express possibility in the past — التعبير عن الاحتمال في الماضي

1 might + have + P.P. (ربما / قد)

ـ تستخدم بمعنى (من المحتمل/ من الممكن/ربما)
ـ للتعبير عن استنتاج ضعيف (عدم تأكد) في الماضي.

- I *might have seen* this film. I can't remember.
- She *might have gone* to the club. I don't know.

كلمات دالة

I'm not sure/certain لست متأكد / perhaps ربما
It's probable من المحتمل / It's likely من المحتمل
It's possible من الممكن / I don't think لا أعتقد
I don't know لا أعرف / I can't remember لا أتذكر

2 must + have + P.P. (من المؤكد/لابد)

ـ تستخدم بمعنى (لابد أن / من المؤكد أن)
ـ للتعبير عن استنتاج قوي مثبت في الماضي (تأكد).

- I *must have left* my books at home.
  I can't find them in my bag.
- There is no train to Ahmed's village.
  He *must have taken* the bus.

كلمات دالة

I feel sure/certain متأكد / certainly - surely بالتأكيد
definitely بالتأكيد / impossible مستحيل

Express recommendations or regret — التعبير عن توصية أو ندم في الماضي

1 should + have + P.P. كان ينبغي أن

ـ تستخدم لأعطاء توصية أو التعبير عن اللوم في الـماضي
ـ للتعبير شيء كان من المفترض القيام به (لكنه لم يحدث) لتوجيه اللوم.

- I *should have booked* a seat on the train.
  Now there are no seats left.
  I *didn't book* a seat.
- You *should have got up* early. The train has already left the station.
  You *didn't get* up early.
- Samah *should have done* her homework.
  The teacher is angry with her.
  She *didn't do* her homework.

2 shouldn't+have+P.P كان ينبغي ألا

تستخدم لأعطاء توصية أو التعبير عن الندم في الـماضي
ـ للتعبير عن شيء كان من المفترض عدم القيام به (لكنه حدث) للندم:

- I *shoudn't have gone* to bed late last night.
  I'm very tired now.
  I went to bed late.
- Heba *shouldn't have wasted* her time.
  She got very bad marks.
  She wasted her time.
- Ahmed *shouldn't have broken* the door.
  He hurt his arm.
  He broke the door.

Direct & Reported Speech — Grammar — الكلام المباشر والكلام الغير مباشر

١- الكلام المباشر (Direct Speech) هو كلام يأتي على لسان شخص (نصا) موضوعا بين علامتي تنصيص "........"
٢- الكلام غير المباشر (Reported Speech) هو كلام ينقله شخص ما عن قائله ، ولا يوضع بين علامتي تنصيص .

1 Statement الجملة الخبرية

عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية من مباشر إلى غير مباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

(١) إذا كان فعل القول (say/says) تبقى كما هي ⊂ أما say to / says to تحول إلى tell / tells .
إذا كان فعل القول (said) تبقى كما هي ⊂ أما said to تحول إلى told.
(٢) نحذف علامتي التنصيص ونربط بكلمة (that) ويمكن حذفها أيضاً.
(٣) تحول الضمائر حسب المعنى (المتكلم - المخاطب).
(٤) إذا كان فعل القول في الماضي (said أو said to) تحول الظروف والأزمنة على النحو التالي:

أسماء الإشارة والتعبيرات الزمنية

this	→ that
these	→ those
here	→ there
today	→ that day
tomorrow	→ the next / following day
yesterday	→ the day before
last week	→ the week before
tonight	→ that night
now	→ then
ago	→ before

الأزمنة والأفعال الناقصة

مضارع بسيط (don't/doesn't)	→ ماضي بسيط (didn't)
مضارع مستمر (am/is/are)	→ ماضي مستمر (was/were)
ماضي بسيط (V.2/ didn't)	→ ماضي تام (had+V.3 / hadn't)
مضارع تام (has/have +V.3)	→ ماضي تام (had + V.3)
can	→ could
will	→ would
has/have to	→ had to
must	→ had to / must
may	→ might
shall	→ should

You will face it like that

- Ali said "My mum doesn't get up late". (that) - Ali said that his mum didn't get up late.
- "I helped my mother" Adel said to me. (that) - Adel told me that he had helped his mother.
- Noha said to Hala "The children are playing now". (told) - Noha told Hala the children were playing then.

ملحوظات هامة

(٥) لا يتم تغيير الزمن إذا كان فعل القول say(s) / tell(s)
Ex. Moaz says, "I will visit my grandparents tomorrow".
Moaz says that he will visit his grandparents the following day.
(٦) لا يتم تغيير الزمن إذا كانت جملة القول تعبر عن حقائق ثابتة (لا شك فيها)
Ex. The teacher said to the students "Lions don't eat grass."
The teacher told the students that lions don't eat grass.

2 The imperatives الجملة الأمرية

عند تحويل الجملة الامرية من مباشر إلى غير مباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

(١) يحول فعل القول (say أو say to) إلى tell
يحول فعل القول (said أو said to) إلى told / asked / ordered / advised / encouraged / warned
(٢) يتم حذف علامتي التنصيص ونربط بـــ (to) للأمر المثبت ⊂ أما الأمر المنفي بـــ (not to)
(٣) يتم تحويل الضمائر حسب المعنى . (٤) لاحظ تحذف كلمة (please) إذا ذكرت في الجملة الأمرية.

You will face it like that

- "Tidy your room!" said my mother. (ordered) - My mother ordered me to tidy my room.
- Ahmed said "Don't use my phone." (not to) - Ahmed told me not to use his phone.
- "Please, don't be late" my father said. (advised) - My father advised us not to be late.
- "Don't look!" I said to my friend. (warned) - I warned my friend not to look.
- My mother said to me "Come here" (told) - My mother told me to go there.
- He said "Don't copy from the internet". (not to) - He warned us not to copy from the internet.

Direct & Reported Speech — Grammar — الكلام المباشر والكلام الغير مباشر

3 Wh-question السؤال بأداة استفهام

عند تحويل السؤال بكلمة الاستفهام نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

(١) تحول say أو say to إلى (ask – inquire – wonder - want to know)
تحول said أو said to إلي : (asked – inquired – wondered – wanted to know)
(٢) نحذف الأقواس ونربط بنفس (أداة الاستفهام المستخدمة) ، ونحذف علامة الاستفهام (؟) ونضع نقطة (.)
(٣) تحول صيغة الاستفهام إلى جملة خبرية اى يقدم الفاعل على الفعل .
(٤) نحول الضمائر حسب المعنى كما في الجملة الخبرية . (٥) نحول الأزمنة و الظروف كما في الجملة الخبرية أيضاً:

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ماضي بسيط (V.2/ didn't)	→ ماضي تام (had+V.3 / hadn't)
مضارع تام (has/have +V.3)	→ ماضي تام (had + V.3)
can	→ could
will	→ would
has/have to	→ had to
must	→ had to / must
may	→ might
shall	→ should

You will face it like that

➲ Omar said to Samir, " When will you pay your debt?" (He asked me)
Omar asked Samir when he would pay his debt .
➲ He said to his mother , "Where is my telescope?" (He wanted to know)
He wanted to know where his telescope was.

ملحوظات هامة

(١) يحذف الفعل المساعد (do / does) ويحول الفعل الأساسي إلي (ماضي بسيط)
Ex. Sarah said to me, "What do you want". (asked) ➲ Sarah asked me what I wanted.
(٢) يحذف أيضاً الفعل المساعد (did) ويحول الفعل الأساسي إلي (ماضي تام)
Ex. "Where did you go, Tamer" (I asked Tamer) ➲ I asked Tamer where he had gone.
(٣) لاحظ إذا كان فعل القول (say / says) يظل زمن الجملة كما هو بدون تغيير .
Ex. "Where do you live" Nabil says to Hala. (asks) ➲ Nabil asks Hala where she lives.

4 Yes/No question السؤال بـهل

عند تحويل السؤال بـ (هل) نتبع الخطوات التالية :

(١) تحويل فعل القول (said / said to) إلي (asked / wondered / wanted to know)
(٢) يتم حذف الأقواس و نربط بـــ (if أو whether)
(٣) نقوم بترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل ....) . (٤) اتباع باقي تعليمات تحويل السؤال بأداة استفهام.

You will face it like that

- Noura said, "Have you ever been to London, Maha?" (if / whether)
➲ Noura asked Maha if she had ever been to London.
- "Are you an astronomer?" the student said to the professor. (if)
➲ The student asked the professor if he was an astronomer.
- "Do you like Egypt, Tom?" said Mona. (Mona asked ....)
➲ Mona asked Tom if he liked Egypt.
- Soher said to Hala, "Can you lend me some money?" (asked)
➲ Soher asked Hala if she could lend her some money.

Active & Passive — Grammar — صيغة المعلوم والمجهول

المبنى للمجهول في زمن المضارع التام

القاعدة العامة

المفعول Object + [has / have] been + التصريف الثالث للفعل P.P. (V3) + by + الفاعل (يمكن حذفه)

تكوين الجملة

1

الفاعل + (has / have) + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- They have painted the building again.
- Someone has drawn a picture in my diary.

المفعول + (has / have) + been + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- The building has been painted again (by them).
- A picture has been drawn in my diary (by someone).

النفي

2

الفاعل + (hasn't / haven't) + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- My mother hasn't washed the dishes yet.
- They haven't written their homework yet.

المفعول + (hasn't / haven't) + been + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- The dishes haven't been washed yet (by my mother).
- Their homework hasn't been written yet (by them).

السؤال

3

(Has / Have) + الفاعل + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- Have you sold the painting for a lot of money?
- Why have chemists made a new medicine?

(Has / Have) + المفعول + been + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- Has the painting been sold for a lot of money?
- Why has a new medicine been made (by chemists)?

You will face it like that

مبنى للمعلوم	مبنى للمجهول
Heba has written a letter to Hend. [been]	A letter has been written to Hend.
Ahmed has played tennis. [Tennis]	Tennis has been played by Ahmed.
I haven't sent the e-mail. [The e-mail]	The e-mail hasn't been sent.
Why have you studied English? [been]	Why has English been studied?
He has given me a present. [A present]	A present has been given to me.
No body has beaten me at chess. [passive]	I haven't been beaten at chess.
She hasn't cleaned the floor yet. [been]	The floor hasn't been cleaned by her.
I have just painted the room. [has been]	The room has been painted by me.
She has done all the jobs. [All ....]	All the jobs have been done.

The Past Perfect Tense — Grammar — زمن الماضي التام

	Past Perfect زمن الماضي التام	Past Simple زمن الماضي البسيط
1	* يستخدم ليعبر عن (فعل) تم أولاً في الماضي (قبل الماضي البسيط)	* يستخدم للتعبير عن فعل تم في الماضي (حدث ثانياً بعد الماضي التام)
التكوين	Subject فاعل + had ('d) + P.P.	Subject فاعل + V.2 [d,ed,ied, غير منتظم]
	- He had done his homework before he went out. - She studied English after he had had her lunch.	- I'd watched TV before I went to the bed. - He visited the zoo after he had visited the tower.
2 النفي	Subject فاعل + hadn't + P.P.	Subject فاعل + didn't + فعل مصدر
	- I hadn't opened the door before you knocked it. - Manal hadn't bought clothes.	- He didn't sell his car until he had repaired it. - Mohamed didn't go shopping yesterday.
3 السؤال	Had + Subject فاعل + P.P. ?	Did + Subject فاعل + فعل مصدر ?
	- Had you finished your homework by five? - What had Rodina bought from the shop?	- Did Ayman study his lesson yesterday? - Why did Ginger respect Mr. Gordon?

Time connectors الروابط الزمنية

* تذكر أن : الحدث الأول (هو الماضي التام) ، والحدث الثاني (هو الماضي البسيط)

1 After بعد / As soon as بمجرد أن / When عندما / because / as لأن

زمن الماضي التام , زمن الماضي البسيط

- After he had parked his car, he went to work.
- He had breakfast as soon as he had washed his face.
- When he had killed the goose, he found nothing inside it.
- Sarah passed the finial exam because she had studied hard.

2 Before قبل / By the time قبل / When عندما / so / that's why لذلك

زمن الماضي البسيط , زمن الماضي التام

- Before he arrived, his uncle had left.
- Sama had written the e-mail by the time she sent it to Ahmed.
- When the winter came, the ant found enough food to eat.
- Sarah had studied hard that's why she passed the finial exam.

ملحوظات هامة

☑ لاحظ أن في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد (Before / After) نستخدم (V.ing) بعدهما:

- After parking his car, he went to work.
- Before having breakfast, he had washed his face.

☑ لاحظ أن: When ليس لها قاعدة ثابتة.

3 until / till

had + P.P. (زمن الماضي التام) — until / till — didn't + inf / [wasn't / weren't] + P.P. (زمن الماضي البسيط (منفي))

- Ahmed didn't watch TV until he had done his homework.
- The car wasn't sold to Samy till Ahmed had repaired it. (الماضي البسيط مبني للمجهول)

4 By / Before

وقت محدد في الماضي , زمن الماضي التام

- By 2003, my sister had graduated from the university.
- Before my last birthday, I had bought a smartphone.

The second conditional — Grammar — الحالة الشرطية الثانية

[would / could / might]
+ Inf. الفعل مصدر

☑ تستخدم الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن الأشياء الغير ممكن حدوثها ومستبعدة الحدوث مستقبلا.

التكوين

1. If / unless إذا / إذا لم + التصريف الثاني للفعل d / ed / ied / غير منتظم (جملة الشرط (ماضي بسيط)) **,** فاعل + would + inf. فعل مصدر / فاعل + [might / could] + inf. (جملة جواب الشرط)

- If Manal worked hard at school, she would get high marks.
- Unless Ahmed went to the station early, he would miss the train.

ملحوظات هامة

☑ لاحظ أن (if / unless) يمكن أن تأتي في (المنتصف) ويسبقها جملة جواب الشرط (جملة رئيسية):

- Manal would get high marks if she worked hard at school.
- Ahmed would miss the train unless he went to the station early.

☑ لاحظ أن (unless) تعطي معنى الشرط المنفي ، وتساوي في المعنى (if ... didn't + inf):

- Ahmed would miss the train if he didn't go to the station early.

2 might + inf

☑ يمكن أستخدام (might) بدلاً من (would) في جواب الشرط، للتعبير عن (عدم التأكد / الاحتمالية):

would + perhaps + inf.
would + probably + inf.
wouldn't + possibly + inf.

- If I had enough money, I would perhaps buy a new car. (might)
- If I had enough money, I might buy a new car.
- If you went to the bank yesterday, it wouldn't possibly be busy. (might)
- If you went to the bank yesterday, it might not be busy.

3 could + inf

☑ يمكن أستخدام (could) بدلاً من (would) للتعبير عن (القدرة والإمكانية):

would be able to + inf.

- If Mariam came first, she would be able to join the trip for free.
- If Mariam came first, she could join the trip for free.

☑ يمكن أستخدام (couldn't) بدلاً من (would) للتعبير عن (الاستحالة):

would be impossible to + inf.

- If you went to school on Friday, it would be impossible to enter.
- If you went to school on Friday, you couldn't enter.

4 because / so

☑ يأتي بعد (If) الجملة التي بعد (because /as) مع مراعاة (الإثبات والنفي) ونستخدم الحالة الثانية:

- He doesn't travel by plane because he hates flying. (If)
- If he didn't hate flying, he would travel by plane.

☑ يأتي بعد (If) الجملة التي قبل (so / that's why) مع مراعاة (الإثبات والنفي) ونستخدم الحالة الثانية:

- He doesn't like football that's why he doesn't join the football team. (If)
- If he liked football, he would join the football team.

5 If I were ....

☑ تستخدم قاعدة (If) في الحالة الثانية لإعطاء النصيحة كما في الصيغة التالية :

You should + inf .
I advise you to + inf.
It would be better if ...

- I advise you to see a doctor. (If)
- If I were you, I would see a doctor.
- It would be better if Hala did her homework alone. (were)
- If I were Hala, I would do my homework alone.

The third conditional — Grammar — الحالة الشرطية الثالثة

[would / could / might]
have + P.P. التصريف الثالث

☑ تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن أحداث ماضية يستحيل تغييرها .

التكوين

1. If / unless إذا / إذا لم + had + (P.P.) (جملة الشرط (ماضي تام)) **,** فاعل + would + have + P.P. / فاعل + [might / could] + have + P.P. (جملة جواب الشرط)

- If Hany had got up late, he wouldn't have caught the school bus.
- Unless Ahmed had studied hard, he wouldn't have succeeded.

ملحوظات هامة

☑ لاحظ أن (if / unless) يمكن أن تأتي في (المنتصف) ويسبقها جملة جواب الشرط (جملة رئيسية):

- Hala would have got better if she had seen a doctor.
- Ayman wouldn't have won the race unless he had trained hard.

☑ لاحظ أن (unless) تعطي معنى الشرط المنفي ، وتساوي في المعنى (if ... hadn't + P.P.):

- If Ayman hadn't trained hard, he wouldn't have won the race.

2 might + have + P.P.

☑ يمكن أستخدام (might) بدلاً من (would) في جواب الشرط، للتعبير عن (عدم الاحتمالية) :

would+perhaps+have+P.P.
would+probably+have+P.P.
wouldn't+possibly+have+P.P.

- If you had come, I would probably have made you a meal.
- If you had come, I might have made you a meal.
- We wouldn't possibly have seen him if we hadn't gone to the concert.
- We might not have seen him if we hadn't gone to the concert.

3 could + have + P.P.

☑ يمكن أستخدام (could) بدلاً من (would) للتعبير عن (القدرة والإمكانية) :

would have been able to + inf.

- If she had learnt English, she would have been able to get a better job.
- If she had learnt English, she could have got a better job.

4 because / so

☑ يأتي بعد (If) الجملة التي بعد (because /as) مع مراعاة (الإثبات والنفي) ونستخدم الحالة الثالثة (إذا كان الكلام ماضي):

- I didn't buy that expensive toy because I didn't have much money. (If)
- If I had had more money, I would have bought that expensive toy.

☑ يأتي بعد (If) الجملة التي قبل (so/that's why) مع مراعاة (الإثبات والنفي) ونستخدم الحالة الثالثة (إذا كان الكلام ماضي):

- My father drove me to school so I arrived on time. (If / been late)
- If my father hadn't driven me to school, I wouldn't have arrived on time.
- If my father hadn't driven me to school, I would have been late.

مهارات الكتابة

A train journey you had

Last week , we went to Aswan. We went there by train. It was a good journey. My father books us tickets in the sleeper train. It had a comfortable beds. It's exciting to sleep in a place and wake up in another .We had a good time.

A journey I plan to go on

To : Mustafa
From: Abdo
About : A journey I plan to go on.
Hi Kamal,
I'd like to tell you about the journey I plan to go on. I plan to go to Dahab in Sharm el Sheikh. It's very beautiful. I decided to go there next summer. I intend to book a room in a good hotel. I will dive and swim in the sea. Would you like to come with me?
Yours,
Abdo

Kinds of trains

To: Marwa
From: Tarek
About: Kinds of trains
Hello Marwa,
Yesterday's English class was about kinds of trains. It was exciting. We got lots of information. There are many kinds of trains. The stopping train, this kind is quite slow. The express train, it's very fast but its ticket is quite expensive. You can get a cheaper ticket if you have a rail card.
See you soon.
Tarek

My friend who stopped smoking

To : Yunis
From : Hany
About : My friend who stopped smoking
Dear Yunis,
I'd like to tell you about my friend Adham .He smoked all the time. He might have been addicted to smoking. He might have helped him with his problems. However, he coughed all the time and he became very ill. The doctors told Adham that he had a lung disease from too much smoking. However, life is better for Adham now. I saw him last week. He had an operation and he is healthy now. He has stopped smoking and has started to study a gain. With my best wishes.
Yours,
Hany

What I should have done to be healthy

To: Ahmed
From : Moataz
About : What I should have done to be healthy.
Dear Ahmed,
I want to tell you about my problem. I put on too much weight. I ate too much sweets. I didn't practice any sports. Now I can't walk and I can't breathe easily. I shouldn't have eaten too much. I should have done sports to get fit.
See you soon.
Moataz

Education in Egypt

To: Sara
From : Hend
About :Education in Egypt.
Dear Sara,
I'd like to tell you about the education in Egypt. In Egypt students go to school at the age of six. The primary stage lasts for six years. The preparatory stage lasts for three years. After the preparatory stage , students join secondary schools and technical schools. This stage lasts for three years too. What about yours?
All the best
Hend

Your plan about your mid-year holiday

My name is Amr. I am a student at a preparatory school. In the mid-year holiday my father is going to take us to visit Luxor. We will go by train. It's more comfortable than driving. We are going to visit the temples and ancient sites. We will stay in a hotel.

Something you are addicted to

I'm Ahmed and I have a big problem. I'm addicted to social media. I spend too much time using social networking sites. I became careless. I don't care about my family or friends. I don't want to go to my school or study my lessons. I hope I will get better soon.

Social networking sites

Some people become addicted to using social networking sites. At first , they use them just to send messages to their friends. And to find out what their friends are doing. However, some people need to check their social networking sites all the time. If they don't check them , they began to worry and feel unhappy. The best way to help these people is to suggest that they only use social networking sites for about half an hour. Encourage them to play a sport.

A bad habit you want to stop

My name is Adel. I'm a student at a preparatory school. I am addicted to smoking. It's a very bad habit. It made me sick and have lung disease. It made me fail my exams. I want to stop it. I'll ask my teacher for help.

Means of transport in Cairo

There are many ways to get around Cairo. You can use cars , buses and taxis. The quickest way to get around Cairo is taking the metro. It's fast. The tickets are cheap , too. They 're two pound each. So I always take the metro while going to work.

The form of transport you usually use

I usually travel to my cousin in Luxor. It's a long journey. I usually travel by train. It's fast and safe. I book tickets online. I usually use the express train. The tickets are quite expensive but it's the fastest.

توقعات الإمتحان

7 Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about :

- Some useful advice a teacher or friend has given you .

I'm going to talk about a good advice. My teacher advised me to know and practise many skills. He thought that it might help me later. I paid attention to his advice and tried to master English and computer. Really His advice was very good for me after graduation. I worked in a big company quickly. I respected this teacher so much.

- The importance of technical schools.

Technical schools are very important for the future of any county. Students I these schools are different from others. They learn how to use technology and study it at the same time. They study different fields. Students who do well at technical schools can continue the same study at universities. They can get good jobs. All technical jobs are important in our life.

- How your school has changed over the past few years.

My school is very old. It was built 18 years ago. Some changes have happened to my school. Two buildings have been added to my school. Our school was consisted of three floors . Now, it's consisted of five floors. In the past , there were twenty classrooms. Now there are thirty classrooms.

- Someone you have interviewed

A great scientist visited our school yesterday. I asked him why the sky is blue. He said that it was because we see blue light from the sun. Also, I asked him what clouds were made of. He said that they were made of tiny pieces of ice and water. Also, he told us that we can grow more vegetables in the desert in the future. He was a clever scientist.

- One of the ancient or modern wonders of the world.

The Great Pyramid is one of the great wonders of the world. It's in Giza . it took twenty years to build. It's 137 metres high. It has many secrets in the way of building and designing it. It contains many monuments. These monuments were taken to the Egyptian museum

- The life of animals in the past.

Life of animals in the past were easier than today. Animals, in the past, enjoyed a clean environment. Their life was enjoyable. Their environment and food weren't in danger. Man has polluted everything. People cut down more trees to use its wood. These forests were as a natural home for most of these animals. We should look after the environment.

- A story with a moral.

One day ,a farmer found that his goose had laid a yellow egg. When he picked it up, it was heavy. He found out that it was a golden egg. Every morning, the same thing happened. The farmer soon became very rich. He sold all the golden eggs in the market. He decided to kill the goose to take all the golden eggs inside it. He didn't find anything.

7 Write an e-mail of (7) sentences about :

- You were planning to meet your friends an hour ago, but they haven’t arrived. What do you think might, must or should have happened?

It pleases me to write this e-mail. How are you? Last week , I waited two of my friends to visit me at home. I waited them at the station for three hours. They didn't come. I think that their train didn't come on time as its their first time to he late. After that, I knew that there was an accident.

- A situation when someone tried to persuade you to do something but you refused.

Last week my friend tried to persuade me to visit Alexandria in winter. I didn't agree with him. Alexandria is cold in winter. I prefer visiting Luxor. It's warm. He prefers Alexandria as there are many places to visit. I promised him to visit Alexandria in summer.

- An animal that you like

The camel is the animal that I like most. It's called the ship of the desert. It's very patient. It can store too much water in its body for a long time, so it can walk for many days without drinking. The camel walks at 40 kilometres per hour. It's a very useful animal. People in deserts can't do without it.